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VOL. XXI.

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written in good companies. Remember the old telegraph bills.
The Butler bill to aid negre

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

It Expired by Limitation on March 4

able Congress in the History of the Nation.—Summary of Legislation

The following is a summary of the work done by the Fifty-First con-

The copright bill.

The private land court bill. The postal subsidy bill.

The Indian depredations claim The timber and preemption law re-

peal bill. The customs administrative bill. A general land forfeiture bill. The bill to relieve the Supreme ourt by the establishment of intermediate circuit courts of appeal.

The United States Judges' salaries

The World's Fair bill. The Wyoming and Idaho admission bills.

The anti-lottery and anti-trust bills. The reapportionment bill.

The immigration bill. The bill to ratify agreements with various Indian tribes, and to pay the friendly Sloux \$100,000. To reduce the fees of pensio

agents. To pay the French spoliation cialma.

The meat inspection bill. The bill to prevent the importation of adulterated food and drink. The live cattle and hog inspection

The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

To permit sorghum sugar manufacturers to use alcohol without payment of tax. To limit to 60 per cent of the rates

charged private parties the rates the land-grant railroads shall charge for transportation of government troops and supplies. To authorize construction of a

nunel under the waters of the Bay of New York. For the construction of a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas For the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific railroad indemnity

To permit the export of fermented liquors to a foreign country without the payment of a tax. To apply the proceeds of the sales of public lands and the receipts from

lands.

certain land-grant railroads to the support of agricultural and industri-Joint resolution congratulating Brazil on the adoption of a Republi-

can form of government. Bill to establish the Chickamaugs Military Park.

klahoma. Authorizing the use of the Louis ville and Portland Canal basin. To amend the interstate commerce act so as to give the Commisssioners drink and to enable the president to

fuller powers in respect to making inquiries. Providing that applications to pur chase forfeited railroads lands shall restoration of the lands to settle-

ment and sale. For a military post at San Diego.

For an Alaskan census. To extend the time of payment for public lands in eases of failures

of the crops. To issue 1000 stand of arms to North and South Dakota, Wyoming. Great Lakes. Montana and Nebraska.

To set aside the big tree tract in California as a public park. For the inspection of cattle steam-

ers in order to secure more humane treatment of cattle. Providing that the life-saving appliances act shall not apply to the lakes and bays of the United States. To enable the Postmaster General

to expend \$10,000 to test free delivery system in small towns. To create the customs districts o North and South Dakota and Puget Sound, and for the erection, repair hibited by the latter State, except in or enlargment of many public buildings heretofore noted.

The Blair educational bill, the bill for the appointment of an alcoholic liquor commission and the downent and support of agricultural "eight hours" claims bill are measures which were defeated on test votes; while among those which, after passing one house, failed of action in the other, are the bankruptcy bill, the Conger lard bill and

the army reorganization bill. The Paddock pure food bill, the Nicaragua canal bill, the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and the interstate commerce bill (to permit limited pooling of earnings by railroad companies) are among the measures which failed to reach a vote in either

The folling are some of the senate bills which failed to pass the house: To provide for the free coinage of

Enlarging the rights of homesteaders and pre-emptors on the public lands. Reviving the grade of Lieutenaut

General of the army. For a boarding vessel in Chicago. For the exploration and survey of be interior of Alaska. The following house bills failed to

pass the senate: To transfer the revenue marine service to the navy. To authorize the construction of

Detroit, Mich. For the relief of telegraph operators during the war. Among the measures on which neither house acted (except in some

cases by committees) were: The Sub-Treasury and farm mort-The service pension bill. The Canadian reciprocity resolu-

Women suffrage and prohibition onstitutional amendment.

The income tax bill and various other radical, financial and political

In the Fifty-first congress 14.63 bills were introduced in the bouse and 5,129 in the senate. In the fiftieth congress 12,654 bills were introduced to the house and 4000 in the senate. In the fifty-first congress 297 joint resolutions (or twentyeight more than the number introduced in the fiftieth) were introduced in the house. In the senate 169 joint resolutions (twenty-four more than in the flitleth) were intraduced.

The billsthat became laws during the congress just ended number of bills, etc., introduced in the fiftyfirst exceeded by 20 per cent the number introduced in the fiftieth congress.

The following measures becam laws throughout the congress without the president's signature: Act for the relief of the sureties of

leorge W. Hook. Act giving the Court of Claim jurisdiction of claims on account of property of the Chesapeake Female 'ollege.

Binir. Act authorizing the president restore Teadore Teneyick to the army and place him on the retired

Act for the relief of J. Hollis Mc

Act for the relief of A. S. Mc reary, administrator of J. M. Hyatt, deceased.

Act to provide American registers

for the steamers Montauk and Mineola. Ten private bills which had passed congress failed to become laws besause of their failure to receive the

ere ident's signature. Contests for seats held by Demo rats in the house were made by eighteen Republicans. The Elections Committee decided seventeen of these-eleven in favor of Republicans and six in favor of Democrats The house seated eight Republicans in place of sitting Democrats, and declared the seat of one Democrat vacant. The house adouted the report of the committee on every case presented.

The first or long session of the fifty-first congress was also notable for the number of important meas ures that became laws. Wyoming and Idaho were admitted to stategood, making the number of state forty-four. A general land-grant forfeiture bill, providing for the forfeiture to the government of all unearned lands granted to aid in construction of railroads opposite purtions of roads uncompleted at the time of the passage of the law, opened new lands to settlement.

The prohibition of American ment from certain foreign markets Providing for town site entries & brought about the passing of the law to provide for the inspection of meats intended for export. The bilis to prohibit the exportation of sciulterated articles of food and prevent the importation of impure and adulterated articles of food and drink are worthy of special mention. while among the less important but negin to run from the date of the generally interesting laws cuacted

were the following: Providing for an addition! Assistant Secretary of the Navy and an

Assistant Secretary of War. Providing for the expertation o fermented houng in bond without payment of internal revenue tax. Extending the criminal jurisdic tion of the Federal courts to the Increasing to \$72 a month the pen

sions of those permanently disabled. Directing the Superintendent of the Census to collect statistics of farms and mortgaged indebtedness. For the promulgation by the President of regulations to prevent the suread of contagious diseases from one State to another.

Granting certificates of discharge to those who enlisted under assumenames in the war of the rebellion. To prevent the importation from one State into another of goods pro-

original packages. To prevent collisions at sea. To apply a portion of the proceed of the sale of public lands to the en-

colleges. Transferring the Weather Buresu from the Signal Corps to the Agricultural Department. Providing for naval armament ex-

periments with nickel ore and mat-Authorizing the Postmaster-Gen eral to test the free-delivery system

in small towars. Frequent complaints conferning the inefficiency of our Federal insmigration laws brought about the enactment in the second session of a measure aimed to correct the alleged abuses. This bill was prepared by a joint committee of the Senate and House after a thorough investigation. It makes the contract labor law more binding in some particulars and less obnoxious in others, and extends and strengthens the law concerning the exclusion from

the United States of improper per

sons from foreign countries.

The enactment of a measure to extend the jurisdiction of Federal courts will undoubtedly relieve the overcrowded docket of the United States Supreme Court. The net provides for additional Circuit Judges who will call, in conjunction with tunnel under the Detroit river at Justices of the Federal Supreme Court, an intermediary appellate eircuit court, in certain cases between the lower courts and the highest judicial tribunal in the country. Another measure of importance that became a law in the second seasion was the direct tax bill, which provides for refunding the amounts levied in certain States under the

direct war tax of 1861. This bill became famous in the Fiftieth Con-The bill to encourage the construc-tion of an inter-continental railway. deadlock in the House of Represen-The poetal cavings bank and postal talives caused by the efforts to pass it. It was disposed of quietly and Kaness. in the Congress just ended.

NEEDS OF WESTERN PARMERS.

The following extract 'rom a paper read by the Hon. Joshua Wheeler before a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, Kan., on January 14, should be carefully read by those who look for a remedy for agricultural depression to the National Treasury, and hope to see farmers made rich by a 'simple act of legislation. Mr. Wheeler has evidently given careful study to his subject. He shows that the farmers' troubles are due principally to natural causes, and points out to them that their remedy must be to work the r lands with a view to getting rid of the overproduction which has been the cause of low prices, and bence of all agricultural ills in recent years. He says:

We believe it would be to the in-

terest of the farmer to have a greater variety of stock. We ought to raise mutton and wool as well as beef and pork. We think Kansas ought to be a wool-growing State. We import more wool of all grades into the United States than we raise. Our imports of wool are worth as much as our exports of wheat. Why not raise more wool and less wheat? Why ship our surplus wheat to Liverpool and bring back wool (rom Russia, South America and Australin? And why not do something toward raising our own sugar? France supplies her own people with sugar, and a large amount for export made from the best. Experiments made in our own State and Nebraska indiente that the growing of beets for the making of sugar will prove a success. Encouragement should be given to every enterprise of this kind. Whatever gives a greater variety to farm crops or that develope a new industry should be of interest to the farmer.

With the present facilities for

transportation, the American far-

mer has no monopoly of the markets

of Europe for his products. Thirty

years ago the idea of shipping wheat

from India to England was never dreamed of. The opening of the Suez Canal shortened the distance between the two countries 10,000 miles, and to-day wheat is regularly shipped from Bombay and Calcutta to Liverpool. I am no prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet I believe whenever the Western farmer gets \$1 a bushel for his wheat it will be for horse consumption. The present indications are that the shipper cannot pay that price for wheat to put upon the Liverpool market. The London Miller predicts that "with better railroad facilities and better mplements in India, American flour will be driven from the English market." So, while it is true that exports of beef to England have in- pieces they receive. creased of late years (we send them the best bee' of any country in the world), yet the price has been reduced by reason of imports of frozen mutton from Australia and beef from South America. The New York Tribine of January 7 quotes American dressed beef at 81, cents per pound; the best steers at 11 @ 12% cents, dressed weight (equal to about 6 cents per pound on foot; In the London market, but a few years ago they brought this price in the Kansas markets. Such is the competition the American farmer has to contend with to-day. It seems to me there is but one hope for us-that is, to diversify our industries, so as to increase our home consumption, until eventfully all American products will be consumed by American work-

men upon American soil. "The direct tax bill" simply refunds about \$15,000,000 which con gress levied as a war tax on the states in 1981. It was the intention to refund it and a prior congress passed the bill to liquidate the debt, but it was while Cleveland was in one of his veto moods The states that did not contribute to the fund will get nothing and it is natural that they should kick .- Inter Ocean.

JAWSMITHS.

One of the pleasantest little idio syneracies of the labor movement is the great desire of some people in it to run things with their mouth. Solid work they will not do, but when it comes to agitating their thinking machines and allowing the overflow to pass out through their mouths they are in very much -Kansas City Midland Mechanic,

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remody. Price 50 cents. Sold by O. C. Tobey & Co., general agents.

regen, Washington and the Northwes Pacific Coust. The constant demand of the trav eling public to the far West for a an economical mode of traveling has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist

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. G. P. . T. A., To

THEFTS FROM GOLD COIN.

low Encle Sam Has Been Bobbed by genious Italians and Poles. United States sub-treasury of cials of this city are greatly annoyed at present by the amount of light weight gold coin that is coming into their cof-fers. The gold is all short in value, and though there is no apparent difference in the size of the various pieces or their weight to the unpracticed observer, many of them have been reduced one-

The officials do not hesitate to accu

persons of robbing the government by reducing the weight of the coin, and the government has even gone so far as to take steps to stop the robbery. Assistant Treasurer Roberts said that many of the \$5 gold pieces were fifty cents short, and some of the \$10 pieces were worth only \$9.25. The \$1 coins did not suffer much, ecause it would hardly pay to bother been called to the face of the coin had not been worn or mutilated. The figures and designs presented lines as therp as new ones, and the milling hadn't been

officials to think that there are persons at work in the city who are making a regular business of defrauding the government. The gold in these cases has been re moved from the coin by means of a chemical process, which does not appear

disturbed. These coins were, however

all short from twenty-five to fifty cen

in value. These facts have caused the

An old treasury official, in speaking of the fraud, gave me some interestin facts concerning this species of robbery "There are half a dozen ways of getting gold off coins," said be, "but the two most in vogue are those where acid is used, and in the 'sweating' process. The latter is most in vogue among Polish Jews and Italians, who make a regular

"In the first place they secure a stout canvas bag and fill it about half full of gold coins. The top of the bag is tied. and then the coins are shaken togethe for hours at a time. The friction of one coin rubbing against the other wears off considerable gold, and it is deposited at the bottom of the bag. Each time \$300 worth of gold coin is treated to the 'sweating' process the Italian will probably secure \$30 worth of dust. The coins when taken out look somewhat old -as if they had been in circulation a long time-but they will always be accepted by persons not used to handling

"To a person familiar with the france however, it is always easy to detect a oin that has been treated to a 'sweat. The Italian will always take new coin for the purpose, and if a person will only op to think he can also detect a ligh in. The gold does not wear off as rapidly as is generally supposed in ordi nary circulation. Therefore when a per son finds a coin which from its date only two or three years old, that has a very worn appearance, it has undoubted been treated to a 'sweat.' coins will always be found short weight. and people will save money if they watch the date and condition of the

milling are worn, while on the others the designs are not at all injured. To detect shortage in the latter coin weigh them. - New York Herald. Cured of Practical Joking. Practical joking has had many follow ers among "great men;" but the manne in which Be-thoven was cured of H per works, and had set her heart on getting a lock of his hair. She induced her husband to get a mutual friend to ask for it; but the friend, being a practical joker, instead of carrying out her wishes, persuaded Beethoven, who also was fond of a practical joke, to send her. the "art." The wife of a pisnist in Vienna was a great admirer of the comwas fond of a practical joke, to send her a lock cut from a billy goat's beard, the hair of which in texture and color slightly resembled that of the composer's. At the close of the fiscal year 1850 Ohio had 57,097 pensioners; New York, 50,206; Pennsylvania, 49,578; Indiana, 47,798; Illinois, 39,842; Michigan, 26,833; The lady was very proud of her sup-posed treasure, until another friend, who knew the facts, informed her of the who knew the facts, informed her of the trick, when she was so distressed that ber husband wrote an indignant letter to Beethoven. The composer's discourtesy to a lady being thus brought home to him, he was so ashamed that he incomitation with the was so ashamed that he incomitation with the was so ashamed that he incomitation with the was so ashamed that he incomitation with a latter of the states come up to five figures.—

immediately wrote a letter of apology, inclosing a genuine lock of hair; and he resolved never to be a party to such jokes again. -- New York Ledger.

What Is and Is Not Perpetual Motion As is generally known, a perpetual motion machine is one to be moved by a power furnished by the machine itself and not from any source outside of it. A mill or a clock run by the incesses rise and fail of the tide is not perpetual motion. Neither is a machine that runs by the power of terrestrial or other mag-netism, or of the wind, or of variations. in the weight of the atmosphere, or by electricity coming from outside of the machine, or by the force of heat coming from the sun. A wheel that could always of itself keep more weight at one side than the other and thus turn so long as its materials lasted would be perpetual motion, and such has been the form of most of the machines invested for the purpose.—Chicago Herald.

Contempt of Court. A stranger once walked into a Massa chusetts court and spent some time watching the proceedings. By and by a man was brought up for contempt of court and fined; whereupon the stranger

rose and said: "How much was the fine?" "Five dellars," replied the clerk.

"Well," said the stranger, laying down
the meney, "if that's all, I'd like to jine
in. I've had a few hours' experience of
this court, and no one can feel a greater contempt for it than I do, and I am willing to pay for it."-Green Bag.

One gets a realizing sense of the span of George Bancroft's life by taking into account the fact that when he was born account the fact that when he was been Abraham Lincoln had not yet seen the light, the world had yet to wait twenty-two years for the birth of Ulyase S. Grant, nine years for Gladstone, thirteen for Tennyson and seven for Longfellow. George Washington had been dead less than a year, Andrew Jackson lead and the light of the light dead less than a year, Andrew Jackson had nearly half a century yet to live. Jefferson twenty-six years, John Adams a like number, Nagoleon twenty-one. Byron twelve and Wordsworth fifty.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

One of the most noted methods of "trip-ping the light fautastic" among the Scotch is the sword dance, which was originated by the Scandinavians and old Saxons, and at one time was indulged in Herr Krupp, owner of the great gam factories, has an estimated income of 6,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000), and is called

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

NO. 1

Lighthouse Reeper Israel, who was in town a few days ago, says that the best exhibition of whales occurred right in front of the lighthouse the other day. Half a dozen whales of from thirty-fire to forty feet in length were playing for an hour, or breaching, as whalers call it. This is running out of the water exactly as a fish does and falling back heavily on the ocean, so as to thrash off the be ncles that cover their under side. It is a flat barnscle, rayed in the gray and

rhite streaks from a small central rhite streaks from a small central hole. The variety of barnacle coming from colder northern waters "gets sick," is nautical phrase, in the warm souths waters where the whales come to bread nd are easily shaken off by a little of fort. The captain said that the right whale never rentured into these waters unless heavily loaded with barnacies, when they would be shaken off by breaching. In the old whalling camp opposite Ballast Point, on North Island, opposite Ballast Point, on North library in-whales have been found so thickly inrusted with barnscles that they had to be skinned on the underside before a knife or spade could safely be used to cut up the blubber.—San Diago (Cal.) Union.

A lady in Cincinnati has a wonderfu cat named Dick, well known for its angacity. She has been in the babit of taking crumbs from the table and shaking them on the ground outside, so that the birds could feast therefrom. The cat, meanwhile, would ambush itself, and, at the opportune moment, pounce upon the bird and secure a seasonable meal. The good lady tried to break the cat of the habit, but her efforts were of no avail. She then resorted to other no avail. She then resorted to other means, but with no success. At last she discontinued the practice of throw-ing out the crumbs for the birds. The cat, seeing that its daily meal was not forthcoming, entered the house, pur-loined a piece of bread from the table, ecattered it over the ground at the socustomed feeding piace.

Soon the hirds apustomed feeding place, and awaited repeared and the cut secured one of

Next to baldness the loss of color in the hair is dreaded, but of late years gray hair has become so fashionable that this is not considered a detriment. The fact is many put poison on their hair when gray hair goes out of fashion they have to resort to hair dress to give it any ther color. If the hair once gets gray it always remains so, and if this occurs through the natural process of nature there is no reason to regret it, or anything to be asimmed of. A fine head of gray hair fa always a crown not to be espised. If it is obtained through hard work, mental study and thinking, it is not to be regretted; but if caused by remature decay, disease or carelessus be owner may well regret it .- Yankon

parrows. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Queen's Daughters as Cooks The queen's daughters, in addition to being excellent needlewomen, are also good cooks. When they were children they had a little kitchen of their own at Osborne, where they concucted all kinds of dishes, sweets being naturally the favorites. Here they converted into jams the fruit out of their own gardens, and The process of removing gold by an turned out many a savory dish for the acid both is now resorted to more gendelectation of their brothers, all of whom had as excellent appetites as generally appertain to boys. At least one of the coins. On 'sweated' coin the figures and rincesses still continues to cook an ecasional little dish, and has been heard to say that she would have made an excellent chef. - London Tit-Bits.

Uncle tam's Arms The present authorized strength of the army is 29,532, officers and men: Of the commands the army, and the others each should be a lesson to all who still practice a division embracing one or more de partments. The six brigadier generals

> An American naturalist has made up a list of 210 birds which are indigenous to Alaska, but, alas! the English sparrow is not among them, and the people of that land cannot be blamed for de-claring that the United States has no real sentimental interest in them.—De-

> CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's sure. Sold by O. C. Tu-bey & Co. general agents.

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